

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st January 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	600	6th January 1882.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	11th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	9th & 16th January 1882.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	20th January 1882.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	14th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto ...	.....	17th ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	10th ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	
12	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	9th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	15th ditto.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	20th ditto.
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	14th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	200	18th ditto.
18	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	14th ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	13th ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	16th ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....	8th ditto.
23	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	6th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	19th ditto.
26	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	15th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	11th ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	16th ditto.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	14th ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....	7th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	13th to 19th January 1882.
34	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	20th and 21st ditto.
36	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	12th to 17th ditto.
37	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....	11th, and 16th to 20th January 1882.
38	"Samāchār Sudāhbarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	14th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	12th ditto.
41	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	12th ditto.
42	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	200	16th ditto.
43	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	.....	14th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto ...	250	13th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Akhbār-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Assam Vilāsini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
48	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	.....	Pous 1288 B.S.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SANSODHINI,
January 5th, 1882.

THE *Sansodhini*, of the 5th January, publishes a long account of the disturbance created on the public road by Mr. Good, the Port Officer of Chittagong, while a recent Brahmo procession was passing through the town. The members of the procession had obtained a pass from the Police, and did not, as has been alleged, obstruct the road. Mr. Good, however, suddenly appeared in their midst, assaulted a few, and abused all of them. Subsequently he reported the matter to the Magistrate, Mr. Currie, who, without holding any regular trial, fined the leader of the procession Rs. 10.

PRATIKAR,
January 6th, 1882.

2. The *Pratikár*, of the 6th January, notices with grave concern that the bed of the Bhagiruthee below Berhampore has almost dried up. The mouth of the river at Joyrampore is blocked up with sand, and all the efforts of the officers of the Public Works Department to bring water into its channel have hitherto proved ineffectual. The interests of trade are being seriously injured in the meantime, inasmuch as the Bhagiruthee has ceased to be navigable by boats.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA,
January 7th, 1882.

Proposal to increase collegiate and schooling fees.

3. The *Tripurá Vártavaha*, of the 7th January, deprecates the proposal made by Sir Ashley Eden to increase the collegiate and schooling fees in Bengal. If it were carried out, the cause of high education would be seriously injured.

CHARU VARTA,
January 9th, 1882.

Proposal to increase collegiate and schooling fees.

4. Writing on the same subject, the *Charu Vártá*, of the 9th January, makes similar observations.

CHARU VARTA.

5. The same paper has read with sorrow a paragraph in the *Englishman* newspaper stating that the present practice of entertaining Brahman cooks for the benefit of Hindu convicts in jails is likely to be discontinued. The Editor strongly deprecates the adoption by Government of any measure which might wound the caste prejudices of the Hindu. A Hindu convict does not make light of his caste scruples although he may be incarcerated in a jail.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
January 9th, 1882.

Lord Ripon and Natives of India.

6. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 9th January, remarks that Lord Ripon is becoming increasingly popular with natives of this country. His public acts and speeches have exceedingly gratified them and led them to form high expectations. By repealing the Vernacular Press Act, he has laid them under deep obligations; while his efforts to promote the indigenous arts and manufactures of this country are highly appreciated by them. What has, however, been most gratifying to the native community is the promise he made in the course of his visit to Burmah, that he would seek to improve the prospects of the members of the Uncovenanted Service. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this statement. The interests of native members of the Uncovenanted Service have been of late frequently overlooked. At present they enjoy only a small portion of the State patronage, the larger share being enjoyed by Europeans and East Indians. From the Forest, the Opium, and many other departments of the public service, natives of India are in a manner excluded; while the chances of their employment in the Subordinate Judicial Service have been considerably minimized by the recent ruling of Government which authorizes the appointment of civilians as Moonsifs and Subordinate Judges. The Editor beseeches Lord Ripon to cast a favourable look upon the respectable middle classes in this country, who are pining away for want of suitable employment.

7. Referring to the remarks made in the last Administration Report

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
January 9th, 1882.Sir Ashley Eden on Native News-
papers.

of Bengal on the spirit of native newspapers, the same paper observes that they are indeed worthy of the author of the Vernacular Press Act and of officers subordinate to him. One thing in these remarks, however, will particularly strike the reader, namely, the charge of youthfulness which Sir Ashley Eden has brought against Native Editors. As a matter of fact, most of these men are more than thirty years of age; and considering that the average duration of a Bengali's life is fifty years, the writers cannot certainly be regarded as very young. Sir Ashley Eden has successively called Native Editors ignorant, disloyal, and young, and ends by calling them plagiarists.

8. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th January, dwells in an eloquentlyBHARAT MIHIR,
January 10th, 1882.The Liberal Government and the
proposed income-tax.

written article on the high hopes which were entertained by the people of India when the Liberals returned to power; nor have they been disappointed. The few public measures of Lord Ripon's government which have been already adopted are of an encouraging nature. But a most critical juncture has now arrived, and it will now be seen whether the Liberals will remain true to their duty. The question of repealing the cotton duties and imposing an income-tax upon the people of this country will shortly have to be solved. It is earnestly to be hoped that the interests of Manchester will not be promoted at the expense of India.

9. We extract the following observations from an article in the

SAHACHAR,
January 11th, 1882.Sir Ashley Eden on Native News-
papers.

Sahachar, of the 11th January, headed the "Last blow dealt by Sir Ashley Eden:"—Sir Ashley Eden will doubtless admit that, with the exception of the *Sahachar*, which had from the first opposed his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, all other native newspapers expressed their satisfaction at the event. They supported his Government as long as it was possible for them to do so. But one cannot approve of things which do not deserve approval. The administration of Sir Ashley has been such as no disinterested person can regard with approbation. Native opinion differs from his on all points of public policy which have any bearing upon the natural rights of man. The bestowal of political rights upon the people, and the improvement of municipal institutions, are objects eagerly cherished by natives of this country; but Sir Ashley Eden does not sympathise with them in these matters. The protests made by natives against the highhandedness of individual officers of Government are regarded by him as abusive language. Sir Ashley will not, it would seem, understand the signs of the times. According to him the highest ideal of Government seems to be realized when the people enjoy security of life and property and some amount of material prosperity. The young men of the day, however, have imbibed political ideas that prevail in Europe and America, and demand powers in connection with the administration of their country. Sir Ashley Eden considers these as revolutionary aims; whereas the truth is they are but the means for promoting the stability of the empire. Agreement between such a Governor and the present generation is an impossibility. In spite of this disagreement, however, it would not be impossible to politely carry on a controversy. But Sir Ashley Eden seems to think that while he is at liberty to say what he pleases, the people should remain silent.

In the last Administration Report of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor charges native newspapers with indulging in personalities and abusing Government officers. Instead of making this general statement, His Honor should have adduced particular cases in which this has been done. Native newspapers repel the charge with indignation. They, of course, disapproved

of the political principles of Lord Lytton, as none but an enemy of India and of the human race could support them. But has any one among them ever questioned the motives of the present Ministers or of the present Viceroy? Sir Ashley has in the last place charged Native Editors with ignorance and inexperience. The question may, therefore, be asked—Does His Honor know more of this country than Native Editors or even as much as they do? Does he really want to make people believe that the condition of the country can only be known by a residence in the hills of Darjeeling, by living on board the *Rhotas*, in Belvedere, or in the palaces of the Maharajahs of Durbhunga and Burdwan? Does he not see that by raising these questions he but courts his own defeat? In conclusion, the Editor exhorts his contemporaries of the native press to make a united representation to the Government of India protesting against the language employed by Sir Ashley Eden with respect to the tone of the Vernacular Press.

SAHACHAR,
January 11th, 1882.

10. The same paper has read with much satisfaction the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1880-81 and the Government Resolution thereon.

The remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of high education are much appreciated, and the Editor thanks His Honor for removing the anxiety which was produced in the minds of the people by the efforts of certain associations in England to check the spread of high education in this country.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI,
January 11th, 1882.

11. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 11th January, publishes a long account of the recent affray between Mr. Good the Port Officer of Chittagong and the members of a local authorized Brahmo procession, and of the proceedings of Mr. Currie, the Magistrate, in this connection. The infliction by the Magistrate of a fine on the leader of the procession is characterized as a very unjust measure. The Editor concludes by noticing that Mr. Currie is in the habit of calling the inhabitants of Chittagong brutes; that he recently in open court kicked a certain person who had gone there, and not long ago hurled a stick against some boys; and that further he is in the habit of applying the abusive epithet "shálá" (brother-in-law) to the inhabitants of this district.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
January 13th, 1882.

12. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 13th January, dwells in a long article on the condition of the Bhagiruthee river below Berhampore. [See paragraph 2.]

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
January 14th, 1882.

13. The *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 14th January, observes, in reference to the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the last Administration Report of Bengal on the tone of the Native Press, that they are worthy of such an enemy of that Press as Sir Ashley Eden is. He has attributed to them faults which they do not possess. It is really shameful to see how he has sought to make native newspapers hateful to the British nation. The greatest fault of native journals of course is this, that they do not love the present Lieutenant-Governor; and this is because he has never cared for their good opinion. The Editor then proceeds to make observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 9.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
January 14th, 1882.

14. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 14th January, observes that the views expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the tone of the Vernacular Press in the last Administration Report of Bengal do great injustice to Native Editors. The statement that vernacular newspapers opposed Government is rather creditable than otherwise to the writers, inasmuch as the character of the chief public measures of the late administration is well known to the

present rulers. No one will deny that the warmest supporters of the present administration are to be found among Native Editors. Altogether the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor are of too sweeping a character to be wholly accurate.

15. The *Medini*, of the 14th January, remarks, in reference to the cold-weather tours of magisterial officers—a subject on which considerable stress is laid by the present Lieutenant-Governor—that it is not clear what advantages are reaped from the manner in which this duty is performed by those entrusted with it. The performance of the regular routine work and the inspection of police outposts and distilleries should not certainly be the only objects kept in view on the occasion of these tours. There are many things of great importance, such as the condition of the people, the state of roads, the existence of oppression if any does exist, &c., which should be attended to during these tours; and yet how few officers do this part of their work satisfactorily.

MEDINI,
January 14th, 1882.

16. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 15th January, asks in reference to the action of Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Chittagong, in the Brahmo procession case, if this is not injustice. The leader of an authorized religious procession, is fined, although it is he who is the aggrieved party. Mr. Good, who ought to have been punished, is let off without any punishment. Is this the justice of the British Government? Is it for dispensing such justice that Government has sent Mr. Currie to Chittagong? What the people would ask Government is this—How long will highhanded magisterial officers, like Mr. Currie, escape punishment?

DACCA PRAKASH,
January 15th, 1882.

17. Referring to the remarks made by Sir Ashley Eden in the last Administration Report of Bengal on the spirit of the vernacular newspapers, the same paper makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 9.

DACCA PRAKASH.

18. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 15th January, dwells on the feeling of uneasiness which has been produced in the minds of the people by the rumour of additional taxation. The cotton duties must be repealed. It is equally certain that some other tax must be imposed to make good the loss that will be caused by the abandonment of these duties. It cannot be an income-tax that Government intends to introduce. The *Times* and the Anglo-Indian community through their organs in the press have loudly condemned the proposal to levy an income-tax. It is amusing to notice the concern which these journals show for poor people in this country when they write against an income-tax. The fact, however, is that an income-tax is disliked because it affects Anglo-Indians more than any other class of the people. Most likely the license-tax will be made more wide in its application than it is at present. The sufferings of the poor will thus be aggravated. One cannot reckon upon the support of Anglo-Indian journals in agitating against a tax which does not touch the pockets of Anglo-Indians. The writer exhorts all classes of the native community to make a united representation to Lord Ripon deprecating any extension of the license-tax.

SADHARANI,
January 15th, 1882.

19. Referring to the debate in the Indian Legislative Council on the Assam Emigration Bill, since passed into law, the *Navavibhakar*, of the 16th January, remarks that, with the exception of Maharajah Jatindra Mohan Tagore, no other member said a word in favour of the helpless and voiceless coolies. All the members, of course, declared that they were desirous of promoting the interests of both planters and labourers;

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
January 16th, 1882.

but, as a matter of fact, they guarded the interests of the former alone. The objections of the opponents of the Bill were sought to be explained away but the attempt was not successful. It is not clear what the advocates of the measure mean when they say that nothing new has been inserted in the Bill. Because some provision was not formerly objected to, does it therefore necessarily follow that it may not be open to objection? Then, again, it is strange to find that no opposition was offered to the provision regarding the five years' contract. On the contrary, it was regarded as a means for granting increased liberty to the labourers. In conclusion, the Editor observes with regret that such an objectionable measure as the Assam Emigration Bill has become law under Lord Ripon's rule, and that Mr. Rivers Thompson, the future Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has had the main part in taking it through the Council. The writer condemns the tone and spirit of the remarks made by Messrs. Thompson and Stokes with respect to the criticisms passed on the Bill by the British Indian Association, the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper, and Babu Kunjalal Banerji.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
January 16th, 1882.

20. The same paper notices with gratification that the tone of the remonstrance addressed by Mr. Bernard to the Court at Mandalay is at once courteous and firm, and hopes that the communication will have the desired effect.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

21. The same paper cordially approves of the sentiments of the memorial recently made to Government by the British Indian Association against the Indian Arms Act. After pointing out that the enforcement of the Act has led to an increase of ravages by wild beasts, and that the measure itself does a gross injustice to the loyalty of the people of India, the Editor concludes by beseeching Lord Ripon to repeal the Act, or at least to exempt Bengal from its operations.

SOM PRAKASH,
January 16th, 1882.

22. Referring to the satisfactory character of the work done by the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Harinabhi, as shown by the results of the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, asks the authorities to restore to it the grant-in-aid which it formerly enjoyed.

SOM PRAKASH.

23. The same paper directs the attention of Sir Ashley Eden to the highhandedness of Mr. Beames, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalgalá, in the Murshidabad district. The Editor gives a summary interspersed with comments of his own of the judgment of Mr. Bainbridge, the District Judge of Murshidabad, in the appeal case brought in his court by the son of Rai Dhunput Sinha.

BHARAT MITRA,
January 12th, 1882.

24. Referring to the strictures passed by Sir Ashley Eden on native newspapers in the last Administration Report of Bengal, the *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 12th January, remarks that they are not marked by justice. The remark made respecting the Hindi papers shows that either they are not read, or, if read, not understood. The Weekly Report on Native Papers is not given to the public, and the Editor is not therefore in a position to say whether Hindi papers are properly reported on. It is to be feared that the Translator being a Bengali does not understand what is written in these journals, and finds it easier to say that they do contain only translations from Bengali and English than to take the trouble of reporting their contents.

UCHIT BAKTA,
January 14th, 1882.

25. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 14th January, thanks Lord Ripon for taking up for consideration the subject of imprisonment for debt. The Editor strongly advocates the abolition of the practice.

26. The *Prabháti*, of the 16th January, supports the petition recently made to the Lieutenant-Governor by the inhabitants of Dum-Dum, praying for the erection of a higher mound on the grounds used by the troops in the local Cantonment who learn target practice. The present mound being very low, bullets frequently go beyond its limits and wound men and women.

PRABHATI,
January 16th, 1882.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 21st January 1882.

